THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON.	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger: 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted:) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time: On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞ **SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN.** ☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

July 9.—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

IN PRESS, and will be shortly published, by JAMES KAY, Jr. & Co. Philadelphia, and JOHN I. KAY & Co. Pittsburgh, a Theological Dictionary, containing Definitions of all Religious Terms; a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity; an impartial account of all the principal denominations which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day; together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events recorded in Ecclesiastical History. By the late Rev. Charles Buck, in 1 vol. 8vo. From the latest London Edition, imported expressly for the purpose. Revised, corrected, improved and enlarged, so as to bring it up, and adapt it to, the present state of the Religious World; by the Rev. George Bush. Stereotype edition, on new type and fine paper; with a fine steel full length engraving of Martin Luther.

☞ Orders are solicited from the Trade, Country Merchants, and Book dealers, who will be supplied at a very low rate.

July 13.—2t.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

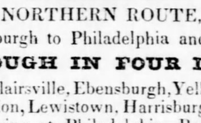
☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 6—3*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.



NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

☞ *MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH,*

ALWAYS FORTUNATE.

NOS. 27, 38, 60, One Quarter of the $2,500 Prize, sent to a correspondent in Kentucky. Nos. 15, 38, 60, the Prize of $1505—One quarter sent by letter to Butler, Pa., and one quarter retailed at the counter in Pittsburgh. Nos. 1, 38, 55, a Whole Ticket of $500, sent to a correspondent in Zanesville, Ohio. Nos. 1, 27, 55, a Prize of $500, sent to Wheeling, Va. Besides several of $400, $300, $200, $100, $50, &c., sent to correspondents and retailed in Pittsburgh, at the counter. GEO. A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Nos. Drawn in Class 11, Union Canal Lottery.
43, 3, 55, 1, 46, 27, 15, 60, 38.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1830.

INFANTRY AND RIFLE DRILL.

JUST rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, the INFANTRY DRILL, being an Abridgment of the System of Tactics for the Infantry of the United States, lately revised by order of the War Department, and sanctioned by the President of the United States; with Explanatory Notes.

ALSO, THE RIFLE DRILL, extracted from the System of Tactics for the Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen of the United States, lately revised by order of the War Department, and sanctioned by the President of the United States; with Explanatory Plates. July 13—2t.

Poetry.

MY SORE EYE.

I had a sore eye, and I bathed my sore eye
With a lotion of sugar of lead;
I went to a doctor, who bade me apply
An emollient poultice of bread.

Cold water, cold water, another tried,
To lower the inflammation:
"Warm water, warm water," another cried,
"There's nothing like fomentation."

Then one took a basin of blood from my arm,
And one said 'twas wrong to be bled;
Another, that bleeding would do me no harm,
But I should have been bled in the *head*.

I went to another, to whom I forgot,—
Their doctrines had bothered my brains,—
To mention the bleeding; he said that I ought
To have lost all the blood in my veins.

When I told him, he said I was shamefully treated,
My doctor was surely a dunce;
The bleedings should always be small and repeated,
And not so much taken at once.

The next put some calomel into my eye,
To cure the effects of a mote!
Another condemned it, but said he would try
What the cal'mel would do down my throat.

Then one put a blister over my eye,
The inflammation to ease!
And one said the blister was placed too nigh,
And only increased the disease.

I went to a quack, and he took from my eye,
Every day, an electrical spark;
I ask'd him to tell me his The-o-ry,
But he left me *still more in the dark!*

And they rubbed the *Fair-Lady** over the lid,
And they put the *Night Shade* in the sight,
Till the *ladies fair* to mine eye were hid,
And veiled in the *shades of night.*

* *Donna Della.*

From Fraser's Magazine for May.

MY HOME IS THE WORLD!

BY THOMAS H. BAYLY.

Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the shore is in sight,
The breezes are fair, we shall anchor to-night;
To-morrow, at sunrise, once more I shall stand
On the sea-beaten shore of my dear native land.

Ah! why does despondency weigh down my heart?
Such thoughts are for friends who reluctantly part;
I come from an exile of twenty long years,
Yet I gaze on my country through fast-falling tears!

I see the hills purple with bells of the heath,
And my own happy valley that nestles beneath,
And the fragrant white blossoms spread over the thorn
That grows near the cottage in which I was born.

It cannot be changed—no, the clematis climbs
O'er the gay little porch, as it did in old times;
And the seat where my father reclined is still there;
But where is my father?—oh, answer me, where?

My mother's own casement, the chamber she lov'd,
Is there—overlooking the lawn where I roved;
She thoughtfully sat with her hand o'er her brow,
As she watched her young darling:—ah! where is she now?

And *there* is my poor sister's garden: how wild
Were the innocent sports of that beautiful child!
Her voice had a spell in its musical tone,
And her cheek was like rose leaves:—ah! where is she gone?

No father reclines in the clematis seat!
No mother looks forth from the shaded retreat!
No sister is there, stealing slyly away, [she lay.
Till the half suppressed laughter betrayed where

How oft in my exile, when kind friends were near,
I've slighted their kindness, and sighed to be here!
How oft have I said—"Could I *once* again see
That sweet little valley how blest should I be!"

How blest: oh! it is not a valley like this
That unaided can realize visions of bliss;
For voices I listen, and then I look round
For light steps that used to trip after the sound!

But see! this green path—I remember it well—
'Tis the way to the church—hark! the toll of the bell!
Oh! oft in my boyhood a truant I've strayed
To yonder dark yew-tree, and slept in its shade.

But surely the pathway is narrower now! [bough!
No smooth place is left 'neath the dark yew-tree's
O'er tablets inscrib'd with sad records I tread,
And the home I have sought is the home of the dead!

And was it to this I look'd forward so long,
And shrunk from the sweetness of Italy's song?
And turn'd from the dance of the dark girl of Spain?
And wept for my country again and again?

And was it for *this* to my casement I crept
To gaze on the deep when I dreamed that I slept?
To think of fond meetings, the welcome, the kiss,
The friendly hand's pressure—ah! was it for *this?*

When those who so long have been absent, return
To the scenes of their childhood, it is but to mourn;
Wounds open afresh that time nearly had healed,
And the ills of a life at one glance are revealed.

Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the tempest may rave,
There's calm for my heart in the dash of the wave;
Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the sails are unfurl'd,
Oh! ask me not whither—my home is the world!

Miscellany.

From the New York American.

PRINCE MADOC AND HIS WELSH FOLLOWERS.—The annexed letter from an officer of the United States Army, now stationed in Alabama, gives a tradition concerning a far off Welsh Colony, which, tho' we think we have met with it before, may be new to many of our readers.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, June 22.—You are doubtless acquainted with the tradition on which Southey's magnificent but cumbrous Epic of 'Madoc' is founded, viz: the supposed emigration of Madoc some time in the 12th century, by reason of dissensions between him and his brothers, sons of Owen Gwynneth, King of Wales, and his subsequent discovery of this country. It is well known that many of the Welsh believe that the descendants of the ancient colonists still exist somewhere in the interior of this vast continent, and as I am in possession of some information on this subject which I think authentic, you can if you see fit communicate it to the public through your valuable paper. There now resides near this place, (the Creek Agency,) an Indian countryman by the name of David Rowland: he is upwards of seventy years of age, was born on the frontiers (of Wales,) and has resided in this country, ranging from the Spanish (old) Forts on the Mississippi to the Oconee River in Georgia, in his occupation of Indian Trader, &c. for nearly forty years; he related that more than thirty years since, while living in Pensacola, there arrived at that place an acquaintance of his, (a creole named La Grade, also a trader,) who had lately left the Spanish Fort at Natchez, or the Chickasaw Bluffs on the Mississippi, he forgets which. La Grade stated that a few days before his departure, there arrived from the *Upper Missouri* six Indians, whose complexions he describes as being much *lighter*, and language entirely different from any of the neighboring tribes.—They were ushered into the presence of the commandant of the fort, a Spaniard of the name of Folsch, when they displayed what appeared to be part of an old manuscript, and something which appeared to be an old iron weapon, but was too much corroded by rust to discover what species of weapon it was. The Governor, after fruitlessly endeavoring to converse with them through the means of all the interpreters he could procure, as a last resort, caused it to be proclaimed in the garrison that he would liberally reward any person who could interpret their language; at length a *Welsh woman*, the wife of one of the soldiers of the garrison, who probably had overheard the Indians conversing among themselves, said to Governor Folsch that she thought that she could make herself understood by them; but, in case of succeeding, demanded, as a reward, the discharge of her husband from the Spanish service. This demand being acceded to, she immediately addressed the Indians *in Welsh*. On hearing the sound of her voice, the old man states they (the Indians) burst into tears. The purport of their conversation (through the Welsh woman) with the Governor, was, that they were part of a tribe residing far up the great river; that accounts had reached them, through other tribes, that there were *white* people residing on the Mississippi; and that having a tradition among them, that *they* were once whiter, and that the tribe had come from a great distance, these *six* resolved to endeavor to find out the white people, thinking they might find some one who could speak their language. On being asked how long they were on their journey, they replied, nearly five months. It is stated by the old man, that the Indians staid a few days at the Fort—but being anxious to return, the Governor loaded them with presents, and suffered them to depart, not however without first obtaining a promise from them to return the next year. As nothing has since been heard from them, it was supposed that they either perished on their journey, or were cut off by the Indians. Now, sir, this may be the coinage of the old man's brain, although one would suppose he would scarcely invent so circumstantial a story on the instant, in answer to the simple question of "whether he had ever heard of a Welsh colony in this country:" be that as it may, it is at your service for what it is worth.

True Eloquence.—The following paragraphs close Mr. Sprague's Speech on the Indian question, in the United States Senate.

It is said that their existence cannot be preserved; that it is the doom of Providence, that they must perish. So indeed, must we all; but let it be in the course of nature; not by the hand of violence. If, in truth, they are now in the decrepitude of age, let us permit them to live out all their days, and die in peace; not bring down their gray hairs in blood to a foreign grave.

I know, Sir, to what I expose myself. To feel any solicitude for the fate of the Indians may be ridiculed as false philanthropy and morbid sensibility. Others may boldly say, "their blood be upon us," and sneer at scruples, as a weakness unbecoming the stern character of a politician.

If, Sir, in order to become such, it be necessary to divest the mind of the principles of good faith and moral obligation, and harden the heart against humanity, I confess that I am not, and, by the blessings of Heaven, well never be a politician.

Sir, we cannot wholly silence the monitor within. It may not be heard amidst the clashings of the arena; in the tempest and convulsions of political contentions; but its "still small voice" will speak to us when we meditate alone at eventide; —in the silent watches of the night;—when we lie down and when we rise up from a solitary pillow;—and, in that dread hour, when,—"not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others" will be our joy and our strength; when to have secured, even to the poor and dispised Indian, a spot of earth on which to rest his aching head,—to give him but a cup of cold water in charity; will be a greater treasure than to have been the conquerers of kingdoms, and lived in luxury upon their spoils.

MARITIME POWER.

We see among the articles in the last number of the North American Review, some remarks on the tone assumed by British writers when speaking of this country. The ill nature and disingenuousness but too visible, are referred by the reviewer to English jealousy of the rising greatness of the United States. The larger part of the British public would hoot at such an idea, unalterably convinced, no doubt, of the naval power of England being fixed on an immutable basis. But as that source of her greatness has not grown up by accident, but has been the result of obvious circumstances, so it will as certainly be diminished by any change in those circumstances. Her insular situation and inventive genius led her into the track of commerce and manufactures; her commercial marine, swelled by these means, has supported her navy. Another nation with equal tendency to commerce, with equal advantages for carrying it on, and without the burdens which embarrass it with her, may prove to her that the empire of the sea is not more immutable than other empire, nor unlikely to slip silently from her grasp.

With as much nautical enterprize as Great Britain, as much inventiveness in the useful arts, at least as much general intelligence in the community, we have the advantage of her in territorial extent, and a vast superiority in the staples of the soil. We are not only carriers, but producers.—With every facility in point of seaports, our means of internal navigation far surpass hers. Perhaps there is no other country where rivers, bays, and sounds, form such a chain of internal water communication. The character of the sailors thus produced was sufficiently shown in the last war. This circumstance, with the decidedly commercial disposition of the people, will always give us the main element of a powerful navy,—capable seamen to man it. If only second to her in maritime resource, one would think that England could have no reason to look on us with that disregard which we assert to be affected in her most respectable publications; a most offensive tone, certainly, which will finally, if continued, work no happy effect on the relations of the two countries.

We shall not probably, however, be long second to her. Her burdens are heavy, and ours light. Her colonies are distant, and supported at a great expense; our domain is compact in point of situation, and more compact in interest than has wont to be the case between a country and its colonies. Her capital is not unuseful to us: sameness of language, of laws also in a great degree, and of institutions and modes of life, are so many circumstances which, combined with others, will make it flow hither with a certain readiness and confidence. Her mechanical inventions and all her scientific improvements come to us through the vehicle of a common language, and are as extensively diffused here as at home. What then should throw us so far into the rear? Or rather is not the effect of all these circumstances manifest in as rapid a progress as was ever witnessed in a nation.—*Balt. Amer.*

The payment of the public debt is made a pretext, in the Veto, for putting an end to internal improvements. The public debt is now less in amount than it has ever been, since the adoption of the constitution—and the ability of the country to pay it off, is far greater. Six years ago, when the public debt was nearly thrice its present amount, General Jackson, in the Senate, voted for every measure of internal improvement that was offered! Mr. Adams expended nearly 3,000,000 of dollars a year in internal improvements; paid off $45,303,563 43 cents of the public debt; and left the handsome sum of $5,972,433 81 cents in the treasury at the end of his administration, for General Jackson to begin with. These, however, were not the days of cant and bombast—Mr. Adams paid off the public debt, instead of talking about it, and faithfully attended to the true interests of the country besides.—*Delaware Journal.*

From the Philadelphia National Gazette, July 9.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The democratic citizens of the city, without sectional distinction, celebrated the day at the Masonic Hall. Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. presided. The Declaration of Independence was impressively read by Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. who introduced it with the following felicitous remarks.

REMARKS OF MR. INGERSOLL.

Gentlemen:—By request of your committee of arrangement, I am about to read the Declaration of Independence; which I shall do from a fac simile of the original draught, in the excellent hand writing of the illustrious author, as annexed to his delightful and most instructive Memoirs, lately published.

Fifty-four years ago, when this charter of universal emancipation was reported to Congress, sitting in this neighborhood, it was difficult to get a majority to vote for it: not three millions of human beings existed to support it; they were dispersed, divided, poor in every thing but spirit, and fettered by colonial subjection.

Now, near five millions are enjoying the anniversary of its adoption in the three central and contiguous states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio alone; the neighboring cities of Philadelphia and New York, which then did not together contain fifty thousand inhabitants, are now almost four hundred thousand strong, rejoicing in every political, religious, social, and intellectual advantage and refinement; nearly all educated, free, and above want.

Thirteen millions of happy people, of the same nation, united by better and stronger sympathies than ever before joined a people together, are celebrating this glorious day in unexampled peace, plenty, and prosperity, in the finest climates and most improveable territories of the world, with the assurance that these enjoyments, the most desirable of all earthly inheritances, may be transmitted, unimpaired, from generation to generation, to countless descendants.

Five and twenty millions more have recently broken the chains of a most galling servitude, and established their independence throughout the southern part of the American hemisphere, who are forming free institutions on our plan, and for whom our government has declared to all the powers of Europe that they shall not recolonize them.

Even in Europe, the two nations that seconded our independence, France and Spain, have so far succeeded in their struggle for their own, as to be flourishing under chartered and representative governments, in the midst of monarchies declining all around them for the want of such institutions.

Our old enemy, Great Britain, become by the force of circumstances our customer and friend, has yielded religious independence to Ireland, the country with which we have so many sympathies, and from which we have derived so many sinews.

Bavaria, and other parts of Germany, to which we are indebted for a population of the most substantial, industrious, and respectable character,—even those states are by no means as much without liberty as they were.

Thrones are tottering and crumbling, potentates are quaking and yielding, throughout Christendom: while the tides of freedom are fertilizing their thirsty soils, by constant fluctuation wearing away the bulwarks of prejudice and ignorance, and depositing the alluvion from which independence is to grow.

Such are the fruits of our declaration of independence.

Our first duty, on the annual celebration of these miracles, is gratefully to thank the Giver of all Good for bestowing them.

Our second duty is by cordial devotion to revive the principles by which those blessings are to be preserved and perpetuated.

It has been contended that our political Sabbath ought no longer to be kept. But it would be almost as unwise and ungrateful to abandon it, as to forego that day of religious rest which all nature and nature's God have sanctioned as good, grateful, and necessary for mankind.

To keep it, we have but to be grateful, to enjoy our lot with thanksgiving, to indulge in temperate and wholesome hilarity, for there is no foreign war to excite, no intestine tumult to distract our happy country. Animated, as it ought to be, (for passive rest is the recreation of slaves, salutary agitation the element of freemen,) no subject more rational, interesting or desirable, could occupy a people's attention than the great consitutional questions of late discussed in Congress, and by the chief magistrate, in noble displays of reason and eloquence. To apprehend danger from such controversies, would be to despair of the republic without cause. We might as well shudder at every flash from Heaven that clears the atmosphere.

But among these memorable debates, it is remarkable that while the south and the east have proclaimed their doctrines, as if the union had no centre, and the constitution was to be preserved or destroyed by the extremes only, scarce a voice has been lifted up to explain the views and vindicate the rights of those great middle states, which contain half the population, and more than half the freemen, the resource, the militia, the commerce, the manufactures, the springs of prosperity, the intelligence and improvements of the whole union: without which both east and south would be disjointed extremes, being no more than wings without a body, or colonies without even a mother country.

The views and rights of that solid, silent center, are to be read in the Declaration of Independence, the great foundation of the constitution of these United States; proclaiming universal emancipation, universal education, universal toleration, universal suffrage, universal equality before God and man; the people in all their sovereignty; the common people, who, as a mass, never mean wrong, and mostly do right: who are as superior in patriotism to the demagogues and jacobins, whose study is to mislead, as in intelligence to princes and nobles, whose prerogative is to rule; the states in all their original, unalienated rights; the union in all its constitutional powers; and our country, composed not of land and men only, but also of liberty, equality, and good government—our country, always right if possible, but, even right or wrong, forever.

These are the grounds on which Pennsylvania stands, who disowns any claim to declare the constitution of the union: how she alone would choose to have it to-day, or alter it to-morrow, or to confine the Union within her commonwealth.

Let Massachusetts, Virginia, and Carolina put forward their champions to urge conflicting and extravagant pretensions, sometimes ultra-federal, at other times ultra anti-federal, treason from Hartford, or an estimate from Colombia of the value of the Union in cotton: But be it the concern of Pennsylvania to hold the balance with a firm and even hand, as adjusted at first by Washington and Jefferson: to maintain the constitution as they established it, and improve it by completing their plans.

Let us cherish not only state rights, but state feelings, state pride, aye state prejudices, without which no state, however populous and powerful, will be equal to any state that does cherish these conservative principles. Let us strain every nerve to complete internal improvements, the bonds of peace, the pure wells of the wealth of nations; above all, that greatest of internal improvements —education—without which all others are little worth.

And let us cling to the Union as to the rock of the states' salvation; pay its debts, promote its welfare, ensure its prosperity by fostering the agriculture, protecting the manufactures, and extending the commerce of the whole; augment the population, cultivate the intelligence, virtue and happiness of every class; and practise in all our relations, public and private, Jefferson's divine precepts, to love our neighbors as ourselves, and our country much better than ourselves.

In so doing, we shall live gratefully and die worthily in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which, after apologizing for this imperfect preface, I proceed to read to you."

Mr. Gurney's patent for propelling carriages by steam has been sold by auction in London. The portion, which was one-sixth, produced £1000.

Judge Story, Mr. Webster, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Quincy, made speeches at the dinner at Quincy Hall, Boston, on the 5th inst. Among the toasts are the following:

"The Presidency of the United States:—Whom the people will, they can set up; we rejoice, that whom they will, they can set down.

By Judge Story—The Constitution of the U. S.—Its true sense and its whole sense—The Letter and the Spirit—The Letter, which *killeth not*, and the Spirit which maketh *alive*.

By Hon. Wm. Sturgis—Col. Hayne, of South Carolina—An accomplished gentleman, though a misguided Patriot.—We rejoice that the champion of New England encountered so powerful an opponent; for the ability with which *error* was maintained made truth the more *triumphant*.

By James Savage, Esq.—The brother of Louis XVI. the *first* ally of our country, now prosecuting a war of justice, honor and necessity, against the *second* enemy of the United States—sufficient to the Dey may the evil thereof be."

Mr. Otis gave the following toast at the end of his address:—

"The distinguished politicians of South Carolina. I honor their talents, admire their chivalry, confide in their patriotism, and pity their misguided zeal. I add the wish that in their various learning, they would not forget the old saw, that those who live in houses of glass must not throw stones at their neighbors' windows."

The Census.—Boston, with an actual population of near 70,000, and an increase in the last ten years of 50 per cent, must be prospering,—croaking to the contrary notwithstanding;—and good old Massachusetts, with a population—a free educated and white population of 700,000, all as it were within sound of drum, and thriving and happy almost beyond a parallel on the face of the Earth—will yet hold her head as high as her Sister States and will still keep her place in the first rank in the Union. With this prospect before them, our citizens will to-day have quite as much reason to feel happy and independent as most of their neighbors. We attribute the great increase of population in Massachusetts to the "American System." If we are wrong in this we would be obliged to our Anti-Tariff friends, if they would convince us of our error. It is undoubtedly true that for the last ten years the population of Massachusetts has not only rapidly increased, but its comforts have been also increased and multiplied. Of this, we should like to ascertain the cause. We attribute it to that which we have just mentioned —*Boston Patriot, July 5.*

In July 1830, Money is plenty and is likely to continue plenty in the United States;—because Lord Wellington, in announcing to the British Parliament, on the 4th of February, 1830, that there were in England 34 millions sterling of British gold and silver coins actually in circulation—(a greater quantity than there ever has been, at any time.)—has made it certain, in the mind of every wide awake money-dealer,—in every part of the world,—that Bank discounts will, for some time to come, be on the increase in England;—and of course that England, for some time to come, will not draw upon the world for any addition to her specie.—*Boston paper.*

We are informed that the Morris Canal Company, who in April last negotiated a loan in Holland for $750,000 for which they drew Bills payable in London, have advices by a recent arrival at this port, that the bills have been accepted, and the funds already in part remitted to London to meet the payment as the bills become due.—This of course insures the completion of this canal with the utmost speed. Indeed we are informed that it will be opened from the Delaware to this city before the termination of this season.—*N. Y. American.*

U. S. Bank.—Letters from Philadelphia say that the directors have declared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent. It will be seen by our letter from London, which is corroborated by other letters, that Mr. M'Duffie's report on the currency, had the effect to raise the price there to £27,10 per share, being an advance of £1 beyond its highest previous rate. At our Broker's Board yesterday, four hundred shares were sold at $130, dividend off; an advance of $2 upon the sales at the last previous meeting of the Board, and of $3,50 on the price five days ago. The quotation from London, £27, 10s. with six per cent. premium on exchange, is equal to $129,55. The relative proportion between the prices here and abroad will soon transfer back to us, whatever shares have under other circumstances wandered away. Some of our shipping merchants, considering the declining price of exchange, (good bills having been sold at 5¼) had some time ago ordered purchases to be made on their account in England, by which they will realize a much better return than by the sale of their bills. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Importance of Chemistry.—You will allow that the rendering dyes insoluble in water, by combining them with the astringent principle of certain vegetables, is a chemical invention, and that without leather, our shoes, our carriages, our equipages, would be very ill made; you will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chemical processes, and the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin and lead, and other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions; even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metallic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process; the colors which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chemistry; in short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this subject is felt, and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purpose in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.—*Sir Humphry Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

The Fredericktown Examiner confirms the statement that President Jackson did promise to sanction the Rockville and Fredericktown Road Bill, in case it should pass both Houses of Congress. He gave this assurance to Dr. Tyler and Mr. Beale. And yet, in the face of this promise, and of his votes as a Senator in favor of internal improvement, when the bill passed both Houses and was laid before him, for approval, he *put his veto on it!*—That the President gave this assurance to those gentlemen, the Examiner says, is a matter too notorious to be a subject of discussion, in that quarter. It is admitted by all.

The Examiner also affirms the truth of the anecdote which was published in the Patriot, from the Winchester Republican—in which an honest gentleman is made to allude once or twice to the aforesaid promise in the presence of the parties:—'Why General, I thought you had promised Dr. Tyler, that you would sanction our road, if the bill passed through Congress?"

It is easy to conceive how *annoying* such a remark must have been both to the *promiser* and *promisee*, then face to face. Dr. Tyler made the best of it. What else could he say? 'O! Mr. H. that is a matter between the General and myself.' How very *annoying* two or three words of truth may be to inconsistent men—to statesmen of vacillating and unsteady purpose. President Jackson shows, occasionally, a singular inaptitude for the Van Buren policy of non committal. Instead of maintaining, with his prompter, a cautious position on the fence, he is ever and anon making a spring into the *crowd* at *each side*. To satisfy the friends of Internal Improvement he will promise his sanction to certain measures. Afterwards when the time of trial comes—to keep fair with the nullifiers, he forgets his promise, and puts his *veto* on the very measure proposed. Is this the conduct that we ought to witness, in the first officer of the first Republic of the World?

As the 'most astonishing circumstance" attending the affair—the Examiner mentions, that 'it is currently reported and believed that Gen. Jackson denied having made the promise!' Was the denial prompt, on the spur of the moment—or was it an afterthought? Was it the consequence of imperfect memory, or of 'moral courage?' The former, we should rather believe.—*Balt. Patriot.*

It is a *questio vexata*, a mooted point, with the Jackson men, to determine what constitutes the characteristic of a national, in contradistinction to a local road. According to their views, it would seem that the only national road would be the '*Milky Way*' of the heavens, as it runs over the whole extent of our territorial limits. Is not every road that can be constructed for national purposes, essentially local in its 'habitation and name?'

The simple question by which we are to determine the real nature of a road is, whether it subserves national purposes, or whether it is merely of local or limited uses. The Cumberland road is, in one sense, local; that is, it is located within certain well defined limits: but yet it is to all intents and purposes, a national road, viz: it subserves national purposes. The great national ends to be attained by every road constructed by the General Government, are facilities afforded in the transportation of the mail, the prospective advantages secured for a time of war, and the beneficial effects resulting to commerce between the states, by thus affording an improved medium of intercourse.—These are national purposes, expressly declared such by the Constitution of the Union; and Congress may pass all laws necessary to effectuate these constitutional ends. The Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road, when completed, will most certainly accomplish these ends. It will afford a readier facility to the transportation of the mail; secure the prospective advantage for a period of war for a rapid movement of troops and military stores, and open a channel by which the commercial intercourse of the States will be facilitated. How preposterous, therefore, to call such a road a local, instead of a national one.—*Louisville Focus.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3 a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2½a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4 a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†		8d 6½†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13a14½†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87 †	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10†	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45†	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	5½a9†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½ a 3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	21a22†
rolled	100	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do. do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Hardman Philips and Thomas Lever, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pa. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts relating to said partnership will be adjusted by said Hardman Philips. Witness our hands and seals, at Philipsburgh aforesaid, this 26th June, 1830.

HARDMAN PHILIPS, [Seal.]
THOMAS LEVER, [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of *W. Bagshaw*
July 9, 1830—7t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 2d day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Wm. Rice, of, in, and to a tract or piece of land, situate in Deer township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Robert Caldwell, Nehemiah Bell, John Glasgow, and others, containing about forty acres, be the same more or less, on which there are a cabin house, log stable, and about twenty acres of land cleared; and also, of, in, and to two lots, numbered 19 and 20, in the plan of the town of Charlestown, commonly called Bakerstown, in said township, situated on the east side of the Pittsburgh and Butler turnpike road, being each sixty-six feet front on said road, and extending back ten perches east, on one of which is erected a large log house, unfinished. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Rice, at the suit of James Creighton.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest, and claim of David Clyde, of, in, and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a point on Smithfield street, forty feet from the corner of Strawberry alley and Smithfield street, thence northwardly along Smithfield street twenty feet; thence eastwardly, a parallel line with Strawberry alley, sixty feet; thence by a line parallel with Smithfield street, twenty feet; thence by a line parallel with Strawberry alley, sixty feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected two frame dwelling houses. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Clyde, at the suit of Hugh M'Masters.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest, and claim of John Neel, of, in, and to a tract or piece of land, situate in Mifflin township, in said county, on the Monongahela river, opposite Braddock's Upper Fording, bounded by land of Geo. Crawford's heirs, land in possession of Archibald Neel, and Thomas Neel, (formerly M'Kee's,) and the Monongahela river; on which there is a small frame dwelling house, still house, and stable, and 14 or 15 acres cleared, containing about 53 acres, be the same more or less. Also, one other tract or piece of land, adjoining the above, bounded by the above tract, by Geo. Crawford's heirs, and James Calhoon, and others, containing 269 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; on which is erected a log dwelling house, stable, and barn. Also, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said John, of, in, and to a certain other tract of land, adjoining the above, containing about 120 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said John Neel, at the suit of Robert Smith.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest, and claim of Thomas Scott, of, in, and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, now in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh; bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the plan of lots laid out by Boyle Irwin, on the turnpike road, 50 feet from the line of the heirs of James O'Hara, at the turnpike gate, and running along the turnpike road, southwestwardly, 50 feet; thence by lot No. ——, southwardly, one hundred feet, to an alley twenty feet wide; thence by said alley, southwardly, parallel with the turnpike road, 50 feet, to lot No. ——, aforesaid, and thence by said lot, southwestwardly 110 feet, to the place of beginning; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, payable to Boyle Irwin, his heirs or assigns, on which there are three small frame buildings erected. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Thomas Scott, at the suit of Henry Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Davis and Benjamin Davis, of, in, and to that certain lot, parcel, or piece of ground situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Second street, (continued,) at the corner of the lot leased by Thomas Grenough to John Stevens, at which there is a post, thence along said street westwardly twenty feet, thence northwardly at right angles with Second street aforesaid to the line of Andrew Watson's land, be the distance more or less, thence eastwardly, along said Andrew Watson's line, twenty feet, more or less, to the corner of lot leased by John Stevens as aforesaid, and thence along the line of said lot southwardly, be the same more or less, to the post at the place of beginning; being part of the lot marked in plan of Pittsburgh as out lot No. 8, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by out lots Nos. 4 and 7; subject to an annual ground rent of ten dollars; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Davis and Benjamin Davis, at the suit of W. Forward, for use, &c.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest, and claim of John M. Fisher, of, in, and to a certain lot or piece of ground in Pitt township, Allegheny county, being lot No. 5 in Boyle Irwin's plan of lots in said township; extending in front along the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road, fifty feet, and in depth 100 feet to a twenty foot alley, on which are erected three frame buildings, subject to a yearly ground rent of $50. Taken in execution as the property of the said John M. Fisher, at the suit of James M'Creedy.

ALSO, All the right title, interest, and claim of William Woods, of, in and to a certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in Ross township, Allegheny County, being part of the reserved tract adjacent to Allegheny Town; consisting of the whole of the lots marked 224, adjoining parts of lots Nos. 218 and 219, containing about fourteen acres; on which there is erected one small frame tenement and kitchen, &c. Taken in execution as the property of said William Woods, at the suit of Thomas Woods.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest, and claim of John Fluck, of, in, and to one lot of ground in East Liberty, containing one acre and seven perches, adjoining ground of Solomon and Nicholas Berlin, of Jacob Negley, and the turnpike road; on which are erected one log house, one stable, a blacksmith shop, and wagonmaker's shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Fluck, at the suit of Samuel Galbreath, for use, &c.

ALSO, By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, all the right title, interest and claim of William Blair, deceased, in the hands of his executors, John Hannen, Thomas Fairman, and Jane Blair, of, in, and to a certain piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of lot No. 120 in the general plan of the city; containing in front on Liberty and Penn streets thirty feet, and extending of an equal breadth from Liberty to Penn street two hundred and forty feet, being the eastwardly half part of lot No. 120; on which are erected a two story brick house and other buildings.—Taken in execution as the property of William Blair, deceased, in the hands of his execut

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1830.

☞River 5 feet above low water mark. Seven arrivals and three departures since our last.

OUR OWN CASE has called to mind a piece of poetry, which our readers will find in another column of this day's paper, and which will probably afford them some amusement. The plant *Bella Donna*, or *Fair Lady*, is used as a remedy in cases of sore eyes. In justice to our physicians, we must say that they have not differed as to the mode of treatment in our case, as might be inferred from the poetry.

Our neighbor of the Democrat is rather unreasonable in his request. In our paper of Friday last, we denied having charged him with hostility to the system of Internal Improvements. This was a mere act of justice to ourselves. We were unwilling to lie under the imputation of having made a groundless assertion. We did not know that Mr. Johns was hostile to that system, and of course we did not say that he was. Now that editor asks us to admit that his course is not sycophantic.—His request is indeed a striking evidence of the truth of the old adage, "give an inch, and he will take an ell." When he shows that his course is not servile and sycophantic, we will do him justice.—He now says the Maysville and Lexington Road is not a national object, but forgets to say any thing about the *Rockville and Washington* road bill, and the *Louisville Canal*. Were they not national objects? Will the editor mention some improvement which he considers to be national?

He says he has no doubt that when a bill strictly national comes before the President, he will approve it. The amount of this assertion is this:—Whatever bill the President *rejects*, Mr. Johns will pronounce to be altogether *local*, and whatever he *approves*, Mr. Johns will declare to be purely *national*. While the President *rejects* bills for Internal Improvements, Mr. Johns will throw up his hat, and cry out "*huzza for Jackson, the friend of the constitution!*" and when he happens to *approve* a similar bill, Mr. Johns will again throw up his hat, and cry out "*huzza for Jackson, the friend of Internal Improvement!*"

But who is simple enough to expect independence from a man who, like Mr. Johns, lives in double dependence upon Jacksonism; being both *a printer by authority*, and *an office-holder?* We are only surprised that he should set up such a claim.

POPULATION, 1830.

Several years ago—not long after the result of the census of 1820 was known, (having before succeeded pretty well in calculating the amount of that census,) we made an estimate for 1830, and allowed an increase at the rate of only 10 per cent. for Massachusetts, from 1820 to 1830; but some personal observation, and considerable reflection on the effect of manufactures, subsequently induced us to believe that the increase would show a greater ratio—say of 15 per cent. and upwards.

The Boston Gazette gives the returns of 27 towns in Massachusetts—32,202 in 1810—33,032 in 1820, and 36,581 in 1830—an increase at 17 per cent. to 1820, and at the rate 45 per cent. to 1830. New Bedford contained 3,974 inhabitants in 1820—now 8,900; Cambridge 3,295 in 1820, now 6,000—The village at Lechmere Point has almost wholly grown up in the last 10 years, and contains about 2,000 people. The towns which form the extremity of *Cape Cod*, have had one third added to their number in 10 years, &c.

The editor of the Gazette does not suppose that this high rate of increase will be maintained for the whole state—but thinks that the ratio will be found somewhere about 20 or 25 per cent. for the 10 years. The latter will probably be less than the real gain.

So far as we can judge from facts that have reached us, the amount of the emigration *from* Massachusetts has not materially declined—her thousands of seamen are scattered over the face of the waters, and her sons, cultivators, mechanics, or manufacturers, &c. are to be found in every part of the Union. The greater rate of increase has been obtained from the manufacturing establishments in the state, by the encouragement of early marriages, and more easy means of supporting families; in all which the *farmers* equally participate, the advantage being common to the whole population. It is the fashion in the south to speak of factories as sinks of vice—but they are schools for virtuous industry. The latter, indeed, is a necessary consequence of the condition in which the laboring persons are placed, and they far exceed others of their class in intelligence. It is thus even in England. With all their distresses, because of severe taxation, the manufacturing population in that country is the most healthy and moral—the best fed and clothed, and the least dependent on the parishes for support, as we shall unquestionably show by certain facts that we have collected and prepared for the press.

What is said of Massachusetts applies to all parts of the United States, with equal force. It will be found, that, wherever manufacturing establishments have succeeded, or internal improvements been accomplished, that there is the greatest proportionate number of *heads of families* and *children*. When we get the census, we shall particularly attend to this important suggestion—more worthy the attention of our "philosophers," we think, than the Huskissonian system of "free trade!" Let Malthus and his disciples glory in checks to population, if they please—we delight in the increase of a free and happy people. We have room enough, and to spare—and thousands of young men and young women, such as, before labor was in steady demand, declined to enter into matrimonial connexions, having now accumulated a little money, become united—and confidently proceed westward to become landholders, or quietly seat themselves down at home, assured of earning a handsome support—that their children, instead of being a burthen, may soon assist in providing for the wants of the family. Herein is the *philosophy* of the "American system"—*and the census will show it*. The foreign demand for the products of our agriculture has declined, (for cotton excepted,) though the ability to produce has been mightily extended; and hence we think that it will be easy, with the census before us, to designate the *counties* in which factories are established or internal improvements made, *by the greater increase of population, only*—provided, such counties had a sufficient density of inhabitants, 15 or 20 years ago, to show a fair operation of the principles contended for. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will furnish numerous and valuable evidences in favor of our proposition, and we shall bring them out.—*Niles.*

From the Boston Gazette of July 6.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—When our Monday's paper was distributed with a paragraph relating to John Fuller, we were not aware that he had vountarily surrendered himself to the Cashier of the Bank. We have since been informed, that about 3 o'clock on Monday morning he had sealed up and directed to Mr. Frothingham upwards of *thirty-nine thousand dollars*, and proceeded himself to a place from which to take his departure from the city, apprehensive he could no longer conceal himself therein. But on his way, consideration, "like a guardian angel," came, and suggested to him it would be better to submit to the laws, than to wander a fugitive from justice, without a place on the earth whereon to rest the sole of his foot. He accordingly turned towards his own house, awoke his family, sent for Mr. Frothingham, delivered him the money, and asked Mr. F. to go with him to Mr. Badlan, under keeper of the prison, to whom he delivered up himself about daylight, and went into jail as a voluntary prisoner. In the course of the day a warrant from the Police Court, and another from the District Judge of the United States District Court, were served on him, and he was held for examination. At 10 o'clock yesterday he was brought into the U. S. Court, before the Hon. John Davis, and Messrs. G. Blake and D. Webster appointed as solicitors and counsellors of the U. S. Bank, and S. D. Parker was retained as counsel for the prisoner. After reading the complaint, Mr. Blake stated that the counsel of the bank wished the aid and direction of the U. S. Attorney, Mr. Andrew Dunlap, who was absent for a few days from the city, and he moved that the examination of the prisoner might be deferred until Mr. Dunlap's return. The counsel of the prisoner consenting, no further proceedings were had in the Court, and the prisoner was remanded. We subjoin an extract from the law of the United States of 1825, chapter 276, section 16, upon which we believe the prosecution is founded: "If any person, &c. (employed by the Bank of the United States,) in any office of discount and deposit established by the directions of said Bank, in any state or territory of the United States, shall feloniously take, steal and carry away any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, check, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to said Bank, or deposited in said Bank;—or if any person, (so employed, &c.) shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make way with any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, which he shall have received, or which shall have come to his possession or custody by virtue of such employment; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence."

By this statute there seems much to be left to the discretion of the Court, as to the degree of punishment, doubtless because "circumstances alter cases." Now there are two circumstances which we think should operate to mitigate the punishment of Fuller: one is, the *voluntary* surrender of all the money he had on hand; the second is, *his resolution* to save the Bank the amount of the reward (no less than $2,500) offered for his arrest and the recovery of the money. The policy of the law undoubtedly requires, that no offender should ever escape punishment, but it is equally good policy to hold out to offenders inducements to make all the restoration in their power, to open the door to repentance, and to encourage the culprit to return to virtue. In this frail world, the *locus penitentiæ* should never be closed against any sinner. Heaven never locks it up. We have heard that Fuller said he knew not what was in reserve for him, but he could never suffer hereafter more torment than he has already experienced; a new lesson and warning to resist temptation, and to adhere to the good old homely maxim, that *honesty in all cases is the best policy.*

From the Lawrenceburgh Ind. Palladium, May 29.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Col. Pepper, sub-Indian agent, who has just returned from the Indian country, north, has politely favored us with the following notice of the "trial of Nowelinggua, a Miami Indian," for murder.

The court in Allen county commenced its session at Fort Wayne on Monday the 9th inst.—On Tuesday following, Nowelinggua, an Indian of the Miami tribe, was arraigned before the court on a charge of having murdered Wishmah, an Indian woman. David Wallace, Esq. Brookville, and Thos. J. Evans, Esq. of Logansport, appeared as council for the prisoner; and on their motion chief Richardville and J. B. Bowse were appointed and sworn as interpreters. The indictment was then read and explained to the prisoner; and when asked to say whether he was guilty or not guilty, he answered:—"I do not deny having killed the woman—she was my slave, and by the laws of the nation I had a right to do so. She had stolen one of my children," and I had not seen her afterwards until the day I was put in jail, when I met her at Fort Wayne and killed her. If my fathers, when they purchased our lands, had told me it was wrong, I should never have attempted it."

The court ordered the plea of "*not guilty*" to be entered by the Clerk; and it was announced that tomorrow he should be tried. The next day the prisoner was set at the bar, and a jury called. The defendant's counsel demanded a jury *de mediatate lingua*, (i. e. of his language) which, after argument, was overruled by the court. The jury was then sworn, and the witnesses, on the part of the State, called, when all the facts set forth in the indictment were admitted by the prisoner except the malice and discretion of the accused, which precluded the introduction of any testimony on behalf of the state. The defendant's counsel then moved the court to be permitted to prove, by the chief and other witnesses, that Washmah the person killed was a negro woman, and the slave of the prisoner; that by the laws of the nation, their property in a slave is absolute; and also their custom in punishing murder.

To explain away the malice, much time was occupied in argument on the propriety of admitting this testimony. Among many things suggested, it was contended that the lights of science and revelation had never been extended to him; and that it would be cruel to make him accountable to laws he had no agency in enacting, and about which he could possibly know nothing. That by the 9th article of the treaty ceding the lands, where this occurrence should have happened, the Indians had, by express stipulation, reserved to themselves the right of hunting there; and that consequently, they had an implied right to bring with them their own laws and customs, and were accountable to no other, except in cases where they violated the persons or property of citizens of the United States. The court in giving their opinion observed that this case did not bring up the great question now agitated, relative to the right of extending the laws of the States over the Indians in their own territory; that they could make no distinction between this transaction and a similar one between foreigners or citizens of our territory; that the laws protected the former as well as the latter while within our limits, and they were accountable for any violations; that the article of the treaty, referred to, did, without doub, tsecure to the Indians the right of hunting on the land ceded by them, but with an express provision that they should peaceably demean themselves, and commit no violations upon the persons or property of citizens of the United States. This article of the treaty (continued the court) so far from supporting the position taken by the prisoner's counsel, was rather against it, inasmuch as it provides that their privilege of hunting shall only continue so long as they peaceably demean themselves, from which no inference could be drawn that they had a right to murder each other. If they came upon our territory they were bound to know our laws and abide by them; and that they could recognise no property in a human being so absolute as to authorise the right of taking the life of a slave for any disobedience of the master's will. The testimony was therefore rejected.

No further testimony was offered by the prisoner, and upon his own admissions, after argument by the prosecutor and each of the counsel for the prisoner, the case was submitted to the jury; who in about 40 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of *manslaughter*. Punishment—two years in the state prison, and pay a fine of one cent. At the foot of the verdict the jury unanimously recommended him to a pardon.

The counsel for the prisoner suggested that they had nothing further to say in defence, only to express a wish that the court would unite with the jury in recommending the prisoner to the clemency of the executive of the state. The verdict was then explained to the prisoner, and asked, "what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him!" He seemed much depressed, and said he had nothing to say more than he had said before. The court proceeded to pronounce sentence, having previously spoken of the nature of the offence of which he was found guilty, and the light in which it was viewed by the laws of the land. That however light it might be considered by him and his people, it could not be passed over when committed within our territory. The court then explained to him the lenity of the jury, and that, perhaps, they would unite in recommending him to a pardon. This revived him much; and he assured the court if he was released, he would go home and kill deer and raccoon, and only try to make an honest support for his family—he would not strike even one of his own dogs. While in prison he had often talked of his wife and children and cried, and expressed a desire to return to them, not more on his own account than theirs.

Nowelinggua is a good looking Indian, of middle stature; his countenance open and manly, and he has the reputation among his people of being a good man. Several of his people were present during the whole progress of the trial, and among them his grandmother, said to be over 90 years old. They seemed to take much interest in the event, but conducted themselves with good order and propriety. He was splendidly dressed according to the Indian manner. It is generally supposed he will be pardoned, inasmuch as the court and jury unanimously recommend him to the mercy of the governor.

"The child alluded to is said not to be Nowelinggua's, but claimed by him as his slave—as its mother was

Outrageous Affair.—An assault was committed, on Wednesday afternoon, by Michael Hart, an Irishman, upon the Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, at his house in Thirteenth street, which led to a variety of circumstances, that had well nigh proved fatal to some of the police officers. The history of the transaction is as follows:—

Hart and a number of men had been paving in 13th street, and Mr. Wickham, fearing that their work would cause the water from the water works to run over his premises, represented to Hart that it ought to be conveyed into the gutter. Hart replied in a menacing tone, and struck Mr. W. over the nose with his shovel, cutting it almost through. A complaint was lodged with Justice Lownds, and a warrant issued and given to Mr Huntington, police officer, to arrest the accused. He proceeded thither, but was unable to take him, protected as he was by his comrades, though he was assisted by Justice Flanagan of the 12th Ward, who summoned, in vain, the citizens to afford their aid.

Information was immediately despatched to the Police Office, and Messrs Merritt, B. J. Hays, and Homan, promptly repaired to his assistance.—They found Hart entrenched in his house in Tenth street, and forcing their way in, commenced a search. As they were entering an upper room, a violent blow was aimed at Merritt's head, by Hart, with an axe, which, by raising his arm, he received with almost full force upon his breast. After another attempt to level the axe at Huntington, he was secured by the officers and brought down to the Watch House.

Mr. Merritt is considerably injured, both in his breast and arm, and narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. Huntington was precipitated from the top to the bottom of the stairs, in the rush made by Hart's comrades, and severely bruised. One of the citizens was also injured upon the forehead. Hart was to-day fully committed to Bridewell by Justice Hopson, to answer to all these charges. Warrants have been issued against the other persons concerned in the affray, but they have not yet been arrested. Mr. Wickham is a highly respectable citizen, of conciliating manners, and is one of the principal Instructers at the Washington Institute.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com. July 8.*

While the frigate United States was lying in the harbor at Norfolk, some time anterior to the declaration of war, in 1812, a little boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor woman who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreamer, soon become a favorite with the sailors, and it was determined by them, if his mother would consent, to adopt him as one of their number. He came on board, and recommended himself by his activity and shrewdness to the favor of every one. War was subsequently declared against Great Britain, and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the enemy's frigate Macedonian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore Decatur, who was standing upon the quarter deck, watching with his glass the movements of his adversary, noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him.—"What do you want?" said Decatur. Jack coolly answered, "that he had come to ask that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books!" "For what purpose?" said the Commodore. "Because," replied Jack, "I want to draw my share of the prize money." Pleased with the boy's confident anticipation of victory, Decatur immediately gave orders to have his name registered, and when the prize money allowed by Congress was distributed, Jack received his proportion. From that time he was regarded by the Commodore with more than ordinary interest, was taken into his cabin, and prepared for the important duties of a higher station. He was constantly about Decatur's person, and acted as the cockswain of his own barge. So soon as his age would justify an application to the Navy Department for a Midshipman's warrant, it was made, and promptly complied with. Little Jack, as he was familiarly styled by the sailors, was thus transformed into Mr. Kreamer, and was with Decatur in the President when she was captured, and in the Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers. He afterwards sailed in the Franklin 74, with Commodore Stewart, to the Pacific Ocean. That was his last cruise. He was upset in one of the ship's boats, by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso, and sunk to the bottom before assistance could be afforded.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.—The Georgia Courier mentions having recently seen at a store in Savannah, a number of pieces of *Cotton Bagging*, made from the great staple article of that country, at the Cotton Manufactory, lately erected in Edgfield district, South Carolina. The article, says the Courier, appears to be strong, well made, and of good width, and it will, we presume, be found fully equal to Hemp Bagging for packing cotton, and we trust, therefore, it will find a ready market. We can, indeed, scarcely allow ourselves to doubt that there will be a demand for all the Bagging of this kind, that our manufacturers can supply.

The Courier mentions that Cotton Cloth of an excellent quality is also made at the manufactory of J. Schly, Esq. in Jefferson county, Georgia. In giving these evidences of the utility and spread of the American System, the Courier expresses its pleasure at finding its fellow citizens turning their attention thus more and more to manufactures.—"While they pursue this course, (observes the judicious print,) they may leave their politicians to declaim against domestic industry, and in support of nullifying doctrines, according to their own fancies; they will find their advantage so connected with their industry, that fine spun theories will be relinquished for practical truths; and much less encouragement will be given to the manufacture of speeches, than to the fabrication of articles more essentially and directly tending to individual prosperity and national independence."—*Balt. Patriot.*

Mexico—Cuba—Texas.—A debate of considerable interest to this country occurred on the 20th ult. in the British House of Commons, respecting the condition of Mexico, and the future efforts of Spain to reconquer it. Incidentally the condition of Cuba, and the imputed pretensions of this country upon Texas—pretensions, however, which Sir R. Peel explicitly stated were disavowed by the American Minister in London, Mr. M'Lane—were spoken of; and the opinions of Mr. Jefferson were largely quoted by Mr. Huskisson, as showing a settled and far reaching purpose on the part of the American government to acquire the complete command of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. We will tomorrow commence the publication of this debate.—*N. Y. American.*

A remarkable phenomenon may be produced by means of concave mirrors. Place two together in such a manner that their optical axes intersect each other reciprocally, and put before one of them any object—a red ball, for instance—in such a situation that the mirror reflects the image to the place where its axis meets with the axis of the other mirror. Place before the second mirror a different object—a green ball, for instance—in such a manner that its image exactly strikes the place where the axes cross each other. If the observer then directs his attention towards the first mirror, and looks along the axis of it, he will perceive the image of the red ball: directing his eye then towards the axis of the second mirror, he will see the image of the green ball precisely in the same place where he had before seen the red ball. This experiment plainly shows the manner in which the luminous rays proceeding from two different objects can cross each other reciprocally, without experiencing the slightest alteration.—*Marinini on an Analogy between Light and Electricity.*

Among the passengers from Dieppe on Thursday, was Colonel Rebsomen, who, although possessed of one arm only, is a finished flute player, vying, we understand, even with Drouet. The history of this gentleman is remarkable. During the Peninsular war his leg was shot off in a battle where he was engaged. He was conveyed from the field, and the man upon whose shoulders he was borne, had his head struck by a ball which took off the Colonel's arm at the same time. Being an accomplished flutist, he has invented and made with his own *hand* a flute on which he now plays; it has thirteen keys, and is an extraordinary piece of mechanism. Colonel Rebsomen, altho' not a professional musician, has the appointment of leader of the Duchess de Berri's band: and he now visits this country with letters of introduction from the Duke of Orleans, for the purpose of playing before his Majesty, should the state of his health permit.—*English paper.*

Mr. Blair, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, says in a published letter, in speaking of the President's veto:—"I should be better pleased with his Message, if it were a little *tight laced* as regards the power of Congress to make roads, &c. But for all *political* purposes, as regards the South, it is quite *efficient*. Thus, I regard the system of '*Internal Improvement*,' as completely 'thrown overboard'—and with *that* the prohibitory system must soon go down.'

The Tariff and Internal Improvement System are to go down together: General Jackson has ordered it, and so it must be, if the People will not say no, and *out-veto* his *veto*.—*Louisville Focus.*

COUNTRY CURATE, 2 volumes; FALKLAND, and DWIGHT'S SKETCHES of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; just received and for sale by
H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
July 16, 1830—3t.

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 16—4t.

NEW NOVEL.

COUNTRY CURATE—by the Author of "The Subaltern," 2 vols., just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Booksellers, corner of Market and Front streets. June 16.—2t

SPECULATION AFLOAT!

TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, will be drawn in Philadelphia.
CAPITALS—$20,000—$10,000.
Whole Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $2 25: for sale until Tuesday evening, the 20th instant.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood-st.
Pittsburgh: where was sold, in the last Class, the highest prize in Pittsburgh, viz:—$1,500.
Managers' Office, July 16th, 1830.

CONCERT.

MADAME FERON,

FROM the Grand Operas of London, Paris, and Italy, begs leave most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that she will have the honor of giving ONE CONCERT ONLY, this evening, Friday, July 16, 1830, *at Bond's Concert Hall*, when she will be assisted by Mr. Peters and the gentlemen Amateurs, who have kindly volunteered their services. Madame Feron will sing various new and popular Airs.

☞ This is positively the only night Madame Feron can have the honor of appearing in Pittsburgh. For particulars, see bills.
July 16, 1830.

Sugar House Molasses.

25 BBLS. Sugar House MOLASSES;
22 Hdds. LEAF TOBACCO;
20,000 lbs. PIG LEAD:
Just received, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH, & Co.
July 16.—3w.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The members of the Mechanics' Institute are informed that the Hon. Judge Baldwin will deliver an oration on the nature and advantages of the Institution, at the Court-House, on Thursday evening, 22d inst. at half past 7 o'clock. All persons friendly to the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. July 16, 1830.

TAKEN UP, at Brunot's Island, on the 3d instant, a common FLAT. The owner can have it, by calling on the subscriber, (on board the steam boat Shamrock,) before the 24th instant, proving property, and paying charges.
July 16—1* JAMES SMITH.

To Gentlemen, Mine Proprietors.

JUST arrived from Great Britain, a person who has received a scientific education, and fully qualified as civil engineer; who has had considerable experience in the constructing of railways, canals, road-making, and surveying in general, and is properly acquainted with mining and minerals, and has served as manager to extensive public works, comprehending the lime, coal, and agricultural departments, wishes to obtain employment. He is a single man, and has no objection to go to any part of the Union, north of the 33d degree. Satisfaction will be given as to character and qualifications, and, if required, a money security will be given for the proper fulfilment of whatever he undertakes. Application may be made at the Gazette office, Pitts-burgh, (if by letter, post paid,) which will be duly honored.
July 16.—3t.*

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having purchased from Pettigrew and Clayland their Drug establishment, offers for sale at the store lately occupied by them, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. warranted of genuine quality. Physicians, merchants, and others, supplied at very reduced prices.
N. TROOST, Druggist,
No 52 Market, corner of Third street.
June 11.—w6t.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

TICKETS ONLY 3 DOLLARS,
IN THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
NO. 7 for 1830—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.—*Highest Prize FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	5,000 Dollars is	5,000	Dollars
1 prize of	1,000 Dollars is	1,000	Dollars
1 prize of	500 Dollars is	500	Dollars
1 prize of	300 Dollars is	300	Dollars
1 prize of	200 Dollars is	200	Dollars
5 prizes of	100 Dollars is	500	Dollars
10 prizes of	50 Dollars is	500	Dollars
10 prizes of	20 Dollars is	200	Dollars
35 prizes of	10 Dollars is	350	Dollars
100 prizes of	5 Dollars is	500	Dollars
100 prizes of	4 Dollars is	400	Dollars
3600 prizes of	3 Dollars is	10,800	Dollars

3865 prizes——amounting to 20,250 Dollars
Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which, *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

WHOLE TICKETS 3 DOLLARS,
HALVES, - $1 50 | QUARTERS, 75 Cents.

*** ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.
July 6, 1830. *Baltimore.*
☞The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the Drawing, to those who request it. July 16—2

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, & Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

$2500 REWARD.

BANK ROBBERY.—Absented himself from the Branch Bank of the United States, in this city, JOHN FULLER, the Second Teller thereof, with about $40,000 in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturer's and Mechanic's, Tremont, and other Banks of this city, and Notes of the Office of the Bank of the United States in this city.

Said Fuller is a thick-set man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, and prominent bright light blue eyes.

Whoever will arrest said Fuller, so that said property may be recovered by the Bank, shall receive Two Thousand Dollars for the whole property, or in proportion for any part thereof, or Five Hundred Dollars for said Fuller, on his commitment in any jail in the United States.

S. FROTHINGHAM, Cashier,
Office of the Bank of the United States, Boston.
July 9.—3t.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
JULY 2, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON JR.
July 9.—3t. *Treasurer.*

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the fifth instant, William Davis Kelly, an indented apprentice to the Shoe Making Business; 17 years of age, thick set, rather dark complexion; about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; wore away, a common three dollar fur hat, black ribbed bombazett roudabout; cotton striped vest, and blue cotton pantaloons; common shoes. He is, in every respect, a boy of bad principle, and inclined to pilfer small articles. I forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said runaway, as I shall, when known, take the legal course of law, in such cases provided.

JONATHAN MINER.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1830.—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 17TH JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
July 9, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 17TH JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 9, 1830.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood Street, Pittsburgh. Feb. 26.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL.
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated
GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh. Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of
DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

DR. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses: New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, } WRITING.
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING.
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

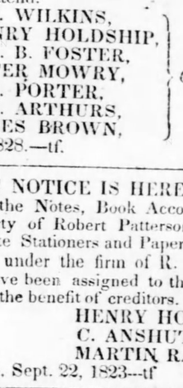
STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,



FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'rs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf